

Entered as second class matter July 18, 1905, at the Postoffice at Elba, Alabama, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Year — \$1.50
Six Months — .75
CASH IN ADVANCE

WE HAVE TO KNOW
WHAT IT MEANS
By Ruth Taylor

Long ago, in the days when Paris was a free city, I used to help a small American boy with his lessons. One afternoon, he recited his history perfectly—ending with the stirring words "Liberty, Egalite, Fraternite." As he made a dive for the door at the last syllable I said, "That's fine, Johnny—but what does it mean?" He turned with the most doleful, despairing countenance and said, "Do I have to know what it means, too?" That was the child in him. But we are not children—and we have to know what it means—the new phrases, the new demands of this crucial new way of life. We cannot just recite our lessons. We must not echo hollow phrases. We must know what service means. We must know that what we do in the armed forces, in civilian defense, on the production lines, on the farms or in our homes is not arbitrary obedience to a dictator—but the share of each of us in the battle for the preservation of a world in which we may live as free men.

We must know what sacrifice means. We must realize that what we are giving up, we are giving up as free people—that we are pooling our resources with our neighbors down the street, in the next town or state—with our neighbors in the United Nations. We need no secret police to see that we enforce our own laws. We are obeying those restrictions we ourselves have made. We are too proud to fail or cavi at the small cost of continued freedom.

We must know what the word "American" means. We must remember that this country from its inception has based its citizenship on spirit—not on birth. No matter how many generations they may have lived here, none who advise the denial of the Bill of Rights to any group are Americans. We must not forget that those who bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and who willingly and faithfully support and defend it are Americans—regardless of class, creed or color.

We must know what democracy means—the word itself demands action. Lowell defined it as "A society in which every man has a chance, and knows that he has it." That is what democracy has meant to every one of us. That is what we must evidence if to mean to all the world.

There is no excuse—we must know what it means.

CARD OF THANKS
We wish to thank the friends and neighbors of Damascus community for their kindness and help during the sickness and at the death of our mother and grandmother, Mrs. Lulu Hudson. No words can tell how badly she will be missed in our home. All was done that loving hands might do. We all feel that she is at rest now and hope to meet her in that heavenly home. Mr. and Mrs. Dock Hudson and Family.

To clean a waxed surface of wood that has been spotted or scratched, wash it with turpentine and then re-wax it.

DR. JOSEPH CARROLL
Optometric Eye Specialist
Carroll Building
TROY, ALABAMA
Ethical Eye Examinations
Glasses Prescribed and Fitted

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
OF THE HOLY TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
(Released by Western Newspaper Union)

Lesson for December 6
Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and prepared by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

THE MEANING OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP
LESSON TEXT—Colossians 3:1-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular—1 Corinthians 12:27.

Church membership means a great deal; a fact which has been obscured by the prevalent idea that joining the church is just like joining any other organization. We need to be reminded again and again that the local or denominational organization has real meaning only as it represents in the world a fellowship of true believers who, by the new birth, have become part of the living and true church, which is the body of which Christ is the Head.

It is likewise essential that believers know what their membership in the church means, so that they may fully appreciate it and properly present it to the world.

I. A New Life (vv. 1-3).
The church member is (or should be) a Christian, that is, one who has passed from death to life through the regenerating work of God in Christ (John 3:6, 7). Thus he has become "a new creature; old things have passed away; behold all things have become new" (II Cor. 5:17).

This new spiritual being has entirely changed interests and desires. The things of the world which he used to love have now become distasteful to him. The things of the Spirit which used to seem strange and not understandable to him (I Cor. 2:14) now become the center of his life. Being risen with Christ in newness of life he seeks those things which are above.

II. A Changed Life (vv. 4-13).
Setting one's heart upon things above means that the life will be changed. There will be a putting off of the things of earth and a putting on of the new man, in practice as well as in creed.

Although the Christian is a new creature in Christ, he bears with him until he dies (or Jesus comes) the old nature, which tries to hold him down, to draw him back to the worldly and fleshly things from which he was saved.

But the Christian is to "make no provision for the flesh, to fulfill the lusts thereof" (Rom. 13:14). He is rather to "reckon" himself "to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord." This calls for an act of his will (and a repeated and continuous act) by which he puts away the sinful things mentioned in verses 5-6. One might sum them up in two groups: (1) sexual indecency and immorality (v. 5), and (2) wicked words and attitudes (vv. 8, 9). The early church had no corner on such sins. They may Christian fellowship now. They ought not to do so, for the church member should show the new life of the soul by a changed life before his fellowmen.

III. A Gracious Life (vv. 14-17).
Too often, following Christ—and church membership—has not seemed attractive to the unbeliever, nor has it recommended the grace of God, because it has been a sad, unpleasant, negative thing which God never intended it to be.

To the average non-Christian (rightly or wrongly), the matter of being a Christian seems to be a rather drab affair of denying one's self the interesting and pleasant things of life. Those who feel that way have never seen the real thing, for if they had, they would sense (even though they could not understand it) that there was the fulfillment of all that is best in life.

The purpose and plan of God for man is that he should be in fellowship with Him, and thus to be set free from the limitations and disappointments of human life apart from God. The normal life of the Christian is one of love, peace, joy, fellowship, praise and thankfulness. Let us make it just that in this world of hatred, war, sorrow, division, weeping and ingratitude.

This portion of Scripture merits closer examination. Note first that love (use "love" for charity in v. 14) is the bond which unites these Christian graces into a whole which is harmonious and well-balanced. Naturally, the peace of Christ will be the ruling factor in such a life, controlling the heart, the source of man's emotions and affections.

Such a life is cultivated and developed by the individual of God's Word and (note v. 16) "richly." The weakness of many a church is found right here—there is so little teaching and receiving of the Word into the heart.

Christian faith expresses itself in song. "Thou hast put gladness in my heart" (Ps. 47), and that means a song. How true it is that hymns and songs teach and admonish us. The life of the Christian church member is always conditioned by one perfect controlling influence—the will of God. He does all things, even the supposedly little or secular things, in the name of the Lord Jesus, with a constant thankfulness which goes up like a sweet incense to the Father through Christ.

Look at the date on your paper, and if your subscription is delinquent, we ask that you renew at once. We would like for you to continue receiving the paper, if you want it, but you will have to renew it in order for us to keep your name on our mailing list.

Attend to this matter today and we will both feel better about it.

The Elba Clipper

CARD OF THANKS
We wish to express our thanks for the kindness shown us during our recent bereavement, the death of our loved one, Mrs. C. M. Grissett, last week.

Mrs. Lester Kelly and sons, Hollis and Everett, were visitors at the Mickler home Sunday.

Mr. J. C. Boutwell made a business trip to Troy Saturday.

Surplus cotton can be turned into comfortable beds and bed coverings to increase the comfort, health, and efficiency of the family.

"SUPPORT OUR BOYS" TOP THAT 10% BY NEW YEAR'S "WAR BONDS"

The Family.

Well everybody is about through gathering and picking peanuts.

We are glad Mrs. Myron Hagler is improving after a recent illness.

Mr. Tyson Grissett is able to be traveling around again after an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Tullis Goodson, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Goodson and daughter, Lois of Opelika, were visitors in our community the past week end.

Mr. Kenneth Mickler, of Opelika, visited home folks this past week end.

Mr. and Mrs. James Swain of Double Heads were visitors of Miss Noyse Mickler Sunday.

Mrs. Macon Killingsworth of Troy and Mr. and Mrs. Owen Chapman were visitors at the Mickler home Sunday.

Mr. J. C. Boutwell made a business trip to Troy Saturday.

WOMEN

HOW TO DO YOUR BIT WHERE IT WILL DO THE MOST GOOD

Thousands of executives in government offices and war industries desperately need trained stenographers. Civil Service offers \$1440 per year to start, in Washington and other cities. Local industries call us repeatedly for many more trained office workers than we are able to furnish. You can help to expedite the work of important executives, after a few months of intensive training. Such training and experience has definite post-war value also. Married women and older women, as well as beginners, are urgently needed.

Write, Phone, or call today for free bulletin explaining Emergency Courses, Review Courses, and Career Courses. New students accepted every Monday.

FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

Campbell Business College DOTHAN, ALABAMA Phone 401

CANADA'S MEAT SHORTAGE
A meat shortage of alarming proportions has developed in Canada during the last six months, despite the fact that there are as many cattle in the country as there ever were and probably twice as many hogs.

Colorado has more than 8,000 miles of fishing streams

NOTICE!
Notice is hereby given that I have sold all my interest in the partnership of Elba Lumber Company, Elba, Ala., that I am no longer interested in said partnership and am not responsible or liable for any debts or obligations of said Elba Lumber Company.

This the 17th day of November, 1942.
D. T. DICKERT.

Dr. Huntley New Dean Of Administration At University

University, Ala.—Dr. M. C. Huntley, executive secretary of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, has been selected as Dean of Administration at the University of Alabama according to announcement made last week by President Raymond Ross.

Dr. Huntley is a native Mississippian and received his B. A. and L. D. degrees from Millsaps College, and his Master's degree from Emory University. He has also studied at Columbia, the University of Chicago and John Hopkins University.

Dr. Huntley taught two years at Millsaps Academy and was a member of the faculty at Birmingham-Southern College from 1925 through 1929. He has served as executive secretary of the Southern Association since 1930 with offices in Atlanta. His college career was interrupted two years in the field artillery, one year overseas with the AEF, and two years in the newspaper business. He served as city editor of the Jackson Mississippi, Clarion-Ledger and a member of the staff of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Two years as executive secretary of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools give Dr. Huntley a most thorough knowledge of the educational problems and objectives of the South. He has assumed his new duties.

Reputation... A SAFE GUIDE
We are proud of our enviable reputation and of the consistent good will and respect accorded clients and their friends—both of which have been quietly earned by capable, sincere service.

BONNEAU-JETER FUNERAL DIRECTORS ELBA AND BRANTLEY

YOU CAN PERFORM Distinguished Service In School, Son

Dear 18- and 19-year Olds:
Chances are that you're now in school. In a few months you may be a soldier. You may be wondering what point there is to your continued devotion to your studies. But don't forget that the Army and the Navy both need your brains as well as your youthful manliness and courage. Don't forget either, that the war'll be over some day and you'll be wanting to get a job or go back to school. What you learn now will be valuable to you then. What you learn in the Army and Navy will also be helpful. Your opportunities for being selected for special branches of the services after your induction and basic training will depend to a large extent upon your IQ. So, instead of letting your studies "slide" between now and the time you are called, devote yourself all the more intently to them. Some little thing that you learn in this period may not seem important, but it may loom big in your career as a soldier. It may be the difference between your giving ordinary service or Distinguished Service. You can, in fact, begin giving Distinguished Service now -- by keeping up with your studies until the very day you go into service.

Your folks are going to hate to see you go -- but they'll be proud of you too -- all the more proud if you turn out to be a non-commissioned officer or an officer candidate. What you have learned, and what you learn between now and your military service -- will help you advance.

Cure is a business which employs people who pride themselves on giving "distinguished service". When the war is over, we may want to hire some more people like that. You may be one of them. Until your return, good luck and Godspeed!

Buy these Victory 2 1/2's NOW
Twenty-five year 1 1/2 per cent bonds due December 15, 1946, callable December 15, 1945. Issued in coupon or registered form at the option of the buyer. Commercial banks will not be permitted to hold these bonds until ten years after the date of issue. There is no limit on the amount any eligible investor may purchase. Interest is paid semi-annually, June 15 and Dec. 15. The bonds will be sold in denominations from \$500 to \$100,000. In the event of the death of a holder, the bonds may be redeemed at 100% and accrued interest for the purpose of satisfying federal estate taxes.

Two series of shorter term obligations: (a) 1 1/2 per cent bonds due June 15, 1944, and (b) 7/8 per cent certificates of indebtedness due one year after issuance. These securities are open for subscription by banks, and also by all other classes of investors, whether private, corporate or institutional.

When the Victory Fund representative calls, please remember this: it is in your own interest, as well as that of your country, to listen to him—and to invest.

Other Treasury Securities offered to investors through the Victory Fund Committee are Treasury Tax Savings Notes A and C, and U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F and G

This Advertisement Sponsored By

ELBA EXCHANGE BANK

EMERGENCY AID LIFE ASSOCIATION

AND THEIR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Car Tag And Federal Stamp Numbers Must Be Put On Gas Books

A homework assignment has been given the auto drivers of Alabama by Basin Wright, mileage rationing officer for the State OPA office.

Now that motorists have registered for gasoline and have their "A" books, and other supplemental books, Mr. Wright pointed out that under the mileage rationing regulations, each vehicle operator will be required to write identifications on the back of his coupons before at home—and that pen and ink must be used. The write-in provisions, he added are designed as protection against theft and misuse of coupons.

He also pointed out that no coupon book became valid until the number of the Federal use tax stamp—the red one—is written on the front side of the book. Furthermore, he said, each book must bear the signature and address of the book holder on the back page of the book.

Basic "A" books, which most Alabama motorists received during the registration on November 18, 19 and 20, contain four pages of eight coupons each. The pages are numbered from 3 to 6, inclusive, to coincide with those already in use in the rationed East. All books will expire on July 21, 1943. The sheet of eight No. 3 coupons will be valid from December 1, effective date of rationing, through January 21, 1943. Between those dates, the No. 3 coupons may be expended singly or in groups.

Each "A" coupon will be good for four gallons of gasoline. Coupons in the basic "D" books, issued to owners of motorcycles will be good for one and one-half gallons.

State OPA officials said that motorists who failed to register during the November registration days would be permitted to register with their local War Price and Rationing Boards "some time after December 1."

Motorists who received application forms for supplemental gasoline rationing are instructed to execute the forms and mail them to their local War Price and Rationing Boards.

GINNING REPORT
Census report shows that 8,447 bales of cotton were ginned in Coffee county from the crop of 1942, prior to November 14, as compared with 11,681 bales for the crop of 1941. This report was released on November 14 by Jesse L. Hildreth, Special Agent.

Andy Gump says—
OH, MIN!

"OH, MIN!"—We're going to buy more War Bonds. Like everyone else we're going to top that 10% by New Year's.

STUFFED TOYS
Soft, Cuddly Animals 98c
MEN OF DESTINY
New Patriotic Game \$1.49
"BANGO BOWL"
Bowling Target Game 79c
28-PC. DOMINOES
Ebony finish wood set \$2.50

AMERICAN LOGS
86 Pc. Building Set \$1.19
HILLO BLOCKS
Will lock together \$1.49
WHITE TOY SINK
That runs water \$1.49
SUPER AIRLINER
4 Spinning Propellers! 40 Passenger 17pc. 27% in fuselage of steel. \$1.49
Complete Doll Outfit 98c

19 INCH DARLING SLEEPING DOLL \$2.98
A Beauty with Curly, real lashes. Smartly dressed.

FEDERATED STORES
ELBA, ALABAMA

FARM SCRAP PROGRAM HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL

Scrap drives in rural areas of Alabama have been highly successful in recent weeks according to reports of county extension workers of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. In most counties, salvage campaigns among farm families have been conducted by county agricultural neighborhood leaders working with county and home agents.

The closets may need a rod on which to hang garments. An extra shelf would add to the convenience of storage space. A brick may be loose in the hearth, the water may stand around the doorway, or a hinge or a latch may be loose. Fix all of them now.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY

AT FIRST SHOW OF A COLD USE 666 666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

THE PICK Of Santa's Pack

Buy War Bonds and War Stamps

A Small Deposit Holds Toys You Select Until Dec. 18

Keep Santa's Secret. Let us store toys for you until Christmas Eve.

THE BELLE OF TOYTOWN
Beautifully Dressed From Head To Toes
A cunning little girl! She's 16 inches tall, has twinkling eyes that sleep, jointed arms and legs, turning head \$1.19

MUSICAL TOYS
Sing as They Spin! 69c
Listen to them sing! 9 inch metal top plunger.

TANK WAR GAME
Played on Board Battle-field Fun! Thrills, With wood tanks, dice 49c

Motor Transport
Double Deck Trailer, 2 Cars, 8-Wheel, enameled finish steel, 22 1/2 inches \$1.49

SOLDIER SET
The U. S. Infantry in Action! 8 soldiers, their equipment, and Fort 98c

LOK-BLOK SET
Complete with 12 utensils, lock, 103 Piece building set with instructions! 98c

STEEL STOVE
Complete with 12 utensils 11x11 1/2 in. 2 ovens, drop panel doors. \$1.49

TEA FOR TWO
16 Unbreakable Plastic Pieces! Complete set for 2. Even has napkins. 98c

GAY FARM SET
Animals, Tractor, Fences Etc. 58 wooden pieces. Even a toy farmer. 98c

DOCTOR KITS
Very professional Looking! Complete to stethoscope and candy pills. 59c

DUCK PULLTOY
Quacks and waddles along. A quacky family! Mama, ducklings, 69c

19 INCH DARLING SLEEPING DOLL \$2.98
A Beauty with Curly, real lashes. Smartly dressed.

FEDERATED STORES
ELBA, ALABAMA

ATTENTION

to even the smallest details is the one thing in which we take great pride.

Hayes Funeral Home
Hearse and Ambulance Service
Phones - 21 and 149

Prison made goods are regulated by legislation in 38 states.

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AT FIRST SHOW OF A COLD USE 666 666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

THE PICK Of Santa's Pack

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19 INCH DARLING SLEEPING DOLL \$2.98
A Beauty with Curly, real lashes. Smartly dressed.

FEDERATED STORES
ELBA, ALABAMA

BLEED THROUGH

"REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR"

DEC. 6--7

Two Big Days

SUNDAY AND MONDAY
Matinee and Nights

EVERYONE REMEMBERS

Dec. 7, 1941

NOW! YOU CAN SEE ON
THE SCREEN JUST HOW
YELLOW THE JAPS REAL-
LY ARE.



FREE!

EVERY PERSON WHO PUR-
CHASES A WAR SAVINGS
BOND ON THURSDAY, FRI-
DAY OR SATURDAY FROM
THE ELBA BANK OR AT
ELBA POSTOFFICE WILL
BE ADMITTED FREE AS
OUR GUEST TO SEE THIS
GREAT PICTURE.

Regular Prices

No passes will be accepted
only to those who buy bonds.

SEE THE TRUTH ABOUT PEARL HARBOR
BUY A WAR BOND--GET A FREE TICKET
Call 94 For Details **ELBA THEATRE** Elba, Alabama

Four questions every American should ask himself

1. HOW CAN I HELP WIN THE WAR?
2. HOW CAN I KEEP THE COST OF LIVING DOWN?
3. HOW CAN I BE SURE TO HAVE SOME MONEY TO TIDE ME OVER THE PERIOD OF RE-ADJUSTMENT WHEN THE WAR IS WON?
4. HOW CAN I GET \$4 FOR \$3?

• An answer to all four questions is: BUY WAR BONDS through the Payroll Savings Plan.

The more bonds you buy, the more quickly we can win the war.

The more bonds you buy, the more you reduce the possibility of a rising cost of living.

The more bonds you buy now, the more money you will have when the war is won.

The more bonds you buy, the more four dollars you'll get for three!

Put at least 10%—not 6%, or 7%, or even 9%, but 10%—of your earnings into War Bonds. Do it through your company. Twenty-one million Americans are doing it now. Let's make it at least 10% for every American!

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

If you are...

1. Already setting aside 10% of your pay in War Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan—boost that 10% if you can.
2. Working in a plant where the Plan is installed, but haven't signed up yet—sign up tomorrow.
3. Working in a plant where the Payroll Savings Plan hasn't been installed, talk to your union head, foreman, or plant manager—and see if it can't be installed right away. The local bank will be glad to help.
4. Unable to get in on the Payroll Savings Plan for any reason, go to your local bank. They will be glad to help you start a Plan of your own.



"TOP THAT 10% BY
NEW YEAR'S!"

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS
THROUGH THE
PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN

Buy War Bonds
Every Pay Day
Let's Double
Our Quota

THE ELBA THEATRE WEEKLY PROGRAM

THURSDAY—LAST DAY

"THE GAY SISTERS"
Barbara Stanwyck and
George Brent
Latest War News
Admission 10c and 25c

FRIDAY—Double Feature

"SWEATER GIRL"
Eddie Bracken - June Preisser
Western and Serial
Admission 10c and 25c

SATURDAY ALL DAY

"STICK TO YOUR GUNS"
William (Hop-A-Long) Boyd
Chapter 1, "Don Winslow of
The Navy"
Admission 10c and 20c

SATURDAY, After 5 O'Clock:

"FLYING CADETS"
William Gargan - Peggy Moran
Tickets on sale at 5 p. m.
Admission 10c and 25c

SUNDAY AND MONDAY

"REMEMBER PEARL
HARBOR"
Buy A Bond—Get A Free
Ticket
Admission 10c and 25c

TUESDAY Only—Bargain Day

"THIS WAS PARIS"
Admission 10c and 11c

WEDNESDAY - THURSDAY

"HOW GREEN WAS
MY VALLEY"
Walter Pidgeon - Maureen
O'Hara
"Voted one of the ten best
pictures"
Admission, 10c and 25c
Coming: Sunday and Monday
"Beyond The Blue Horizon"
(Technicolor)

More Uses Are Being Found For Peanuts; Oil To Run Diesel

More uses are being found
daily for peanuts and peanut
products and indications are
that in a few years this crop
will be the most important
crop grown on the farm.

Attesting to the many and
varied uses of peanuts, Col-
lier's magazine recently
printed an article stating
that peanut oil is now being
used to furnish power for
trans-continental trains.

The article is as follows:
"The Trans-Sahara Railway
now being built between
Colomb-Bécher in Algeria
and Bourem in French West
Africa has been nicknamed
"The Peanut Line" by the
constructive engineers be-
cause the diesel engines are
to burn peanut oil. The la-
borers also use the same
name derisively because they
are forced to work for 'pea-
nuts'—fifteen cents a week."

A good, inexpensive fur-
niture polish can be made at
home by mixing one part of
turpentine with two parts of
boiled linseed oil.

Classified Advertising

If you want to buy, sell,
swap, rent or locate lost
property, try an adv. in this
column.

LOST—From cleaners or
on street, small boy's blue
tweed vest. Please call Mrs.
William Bullard.

NOTICE—I have a nice
load of mules. See them
before you buy. John Brown
West Elba, near depot. d24

FOR SALE—Stewart and
Mahan Pecan trees, and all
other Nursery Stock; will be
in Elba each Monday. See
or write T. Q. Richardson,
Kinston, Ala. d24

Mrs. Baxter Bryan, Mrs.
Sam Bean Young, Mrs. Ro-
berta Childs, Mrs. Mayo
Prescott and Miss Zadie
Rowe were visitors to Mont-
gomery Friday.

Short Mortgages for sale at the
Clipper Office: 2 for 5c.

Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Brun-
son and children, of Samson,
were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
W. M. Brunson Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Haire
Miss Mary Catherine Haire
and Mrs. Dave Yates were
Dothan visitors Friday.

Give Us Your Order

For Printing

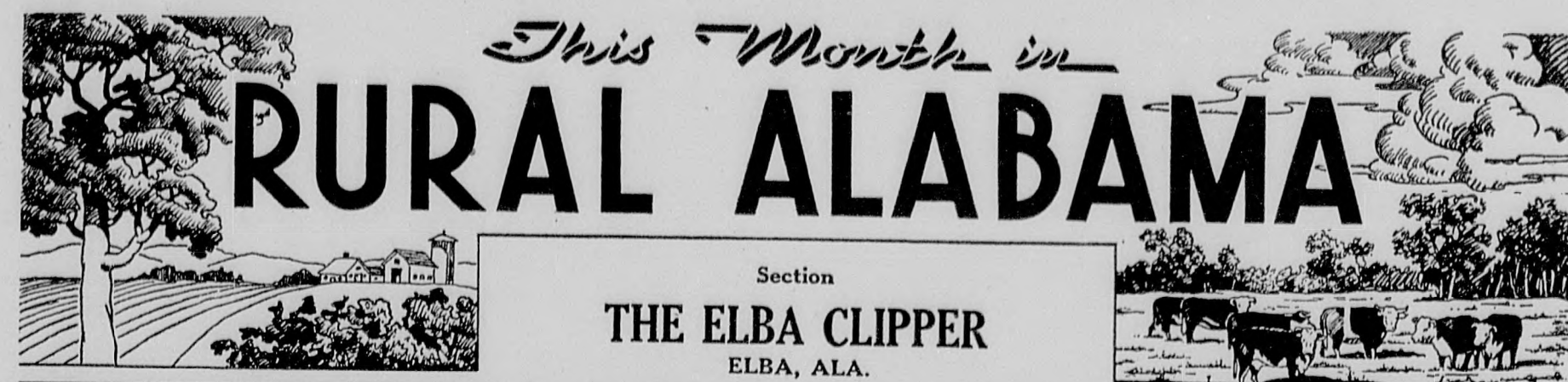
CHECK ON YOUR STOCK RIGHT
NOW, AND IF YOU ARE IN NEED
OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING
ITEM GIVE US THE ORDER:

LETTER HEADS
NOTE SIZE PAPER
BILL HEADS
STATEMENTS
ENVELOPES
CARDS
TYPEWRITER PAPER
CIRCULARS
SPECIAL FORMS

OUR PRICES ARE REASONABLE,
AND WE CAN GIVE YOU PROMPT
SERVICE.

The Elba Clipper

PHONE NO. 29



Save those kudzu seed! They are ready to harvest now, so look around your farm and see how many you can save. One pound of seed should yield two to six thousand plants.

AAA Practices That Can Be Done This Winter Listed

WITH the nine-month 1943 AAA program ending August 31 of next year instead of November 30, farmers over the State are making every effort this winter to carry out all possible

A. W. JONES, State AAA Administrator, says that there will be \$3,428,000 for farmers to earn by carrying out soil building practices under the 1943 AAA program. This is about 15 per cent over the 1942 figure.

Individual farm production practice allowances have also been greatly increased.

conservation measures. The new program began December 1.

Winter legumes, which have counted heavily in earning AAA payments, will not be planted during next year's program due to the early closing date. However, turning legumes next spring that were planted in fall of '42

will earn \$2.50 per acre payment. Production practices—there are 12 of them—have been reduced considerably from the number in 1942. The practices are designed to contribute most to the war effort as well as long range conservation.

Following are practices—with specifications—farmers can carry out this winter to improve their farms and contribute to the war effort:

Application of the Following Materials

Phosphate—four cents per pound of available phosphate (P₂O₅), basic slag—\$7 per ton, potash—three cents per pound of available potash (K₂O).

The material must be evenly distributed and must be applied only to or in connection with a full seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, permanent pastures, summer legumes solid seeded (except soybeans for oil and (Continued on page 8)

Big Winter-Time Farming Job Is Ahead For Alabama Farmers

Quota Referendum Will Be Held On December 12

EVERY Alabama cotton farmer is urged to cast his vote in the cotton marketing quota referendum Saturday, December 12. If more than two-thirds of the voters approve, quotas will be effective for the 1943 crop. Cotton growers have approved marketing quotas each of the last five years. Last year Alabama farmers voted 104,114 to 5,162 for marketing quotas. Over ninety-four per cent of the producers in the nation, who voted in the referendum approved quotas.

Cotton loans which tend to support prices cannot be made in any year when marketing quotas are not approved by producers. The loan rate is now at 90 per cent of parity.

A. W. Jones, State AAA Administrator, said that cotton marketing quotas are especially important during wartime because they hold the marketing of cotton in line with demand, and thus prevent over-expansion of cotton acreage which would result in an insufficient production of other badly needed commodities.

Alabama farmers are turning to the big, winter-time farming job ahead of them. They realize that to make maximum contribution to the war effort it will be necessary for them to do many things this winter.

Following are some of the jobs Extension Service workers advise farmers to do this winter to realize greatest production of food, feed, other crops, livestock, and livestock products:

CROPS: Prepare rows for setting kudzu plants in the spring. Open up a furrow with a middle-buster or turn plow. Apply prior to planting at least 200 to 300 pounds of superphosphate, 0-14-10, or one ton or more of barnyard manure per acre. List back on this furrow with turn plow. The AAA for 1943 recommends that beds be at least 10 feet wide. Furrows should not be over 25 feet apart where land is being set solidly to kudzu.

Clear, clean-up, and prepare land for pasture and apply lime. If not subject to serious erosion, land may also be prepared for sericea.

Take care of all manures, save leaves, straw, etc., to make compost.

Obtain all seed needed to avoid last minute rush and to have them at right time. Be sure that good cottonseed of approved varieties and staple length are secured now.

GARDENS: Turn coarse grasses and materials two to three months before garden planting time; legumes can be turned 30 days before planting time; manure, two weeks. This insures proper decay of organic matter. Never burn over garden or leaves or any other waste matter that could be used to enrich the garden.

Plant cabbage, onions, lettuce in cold frames for setting in garden or field in spring. Then make hot beds into cold frames and grow tomatoes, peppers, etc., for later plantings.

POULTRY: Keep mash and warm water before hens at all times. Feed grain heavy at night, use lights if possible and keep down external and internal parasites. Feed three pounds of succulent green feed a day to each 100 hens.

(Continued on page 4)

Club Girl's Work Valued At \$2,125

LIBBY SINGLETON, state 4-H winner in clothing achievement, over an eight-year period has done club work valued at \$2,125.

This Lee County club girl sews for herself and helps with the family sewing. She estimates that she has saved \$80.82 by making 273 garments for herself and her brothers and sisters.

Produces Lespedeza Seed

E. D. EDWARDS, Jackson County, the past fall harvested 2,500 pounds of seed from 2.3 acres of Korean lespedeza.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps. They are the best investment you can make.

BLEED THROUGH

By Following Conservation Plan Run-Down Farm Turned Into Real Unit

SAM WILLIAMS of Pike County has changed a 334-acre tract of virtually abandoned land into an efficient farm plant that is turning out products needed to help win the war.

When Mr. Williams bought the farm in 1937 there were 97 acres of idle land, 91 acres of annual crops, 117 acres of woods, and 29 acres of hill land under fence that was used for pasture. Annual crops included 16 acres of cotton, 60 acres in peanuts, and 15 acres of corn. All yields were very low. Except for the pasture, there were practically no fences on the farm. The only terraces were a few old benches, and the only livestock was three head of work-horse.

A complete conservation plan which Mr. Williams worked out for the farm in 1938, with the assistance of a Soil Conservation Service planning technician in the district, completely changed the land use as well as the cropping system on the farm.

The 97 acres of idle land have all been put to productive use. Some of it has gone into perennial hay crops, some to woodland, and some to pasture. The better areas have been brought into cultivation and protected against erosion through the use of terracing, contour cultivation, and

good rotations to improve fertility of the soil.

As a result of the various land-use shifts, cultivated crops have been increased from 91 to 120 acres, pasture from 29 to 50 acres, and 34 acres have been planted to perennial hay crops and 25 acres to pine trees. Although the original 117 acres of woods have been reduced by a net amount of 12 acres, the remaining 105 acres of trees represent thrifty, well-managed woodland that is being developed for efficient timber production.

On the cultivated land, Mr. Williams is carrying out systematic rotations, including summer and winter legumes and small grain. This year he had 38 acres in small grain, of which 21 acres were used for winter and early spring grazing and 17 acres were harvested for grain. He also had seed patches of blue lupine, Monantha vetch, barley, and white Dutch clover.

The 34 acres of perennial hay include 30 acres of kudzu and four acres of sericea lespedeza. In addition to the 29 acres of old pasture, which have been improved by fertilizing and seeding to grasses and legumes, Mr. Williams has developed 21 acres of new permanent pasture.

Cotton yields have increased from 2½ bales on 16 acres to 13½ bales on 15 acres. Corn yields have increased from 8 to 20 bushels per acre and peanuts from 670 to 1200 pounds.

Livestock sales in 1941 amounted to \$1,615, and with 25 cows, 10 calves, and 65 hogs on the place this year, Mr. Williams is in a position to make a material contribution to the production of livestock needed in the war program. He is also well on his way toward a goal of 50 brood cows, producing 40 calves a year for sale, and 100 head of hogs. When he has reached this goal, he expects to sell \$4,000 worth of livestock a year.

From A Handful Of Seed

STARTING with a double handful of crotalaria seed six years ago F. F. Jones, Elmore County, now has this legume established on approximately 30 acres of his cropland. Then one of his neighbors, C. W. Gates, obtained seed from him and now has crotalaria established on 25 acres.

Both farmers say the crotalaria usually reseeds itself, causes no trouble or inconvenience in picking cotton, and has not proved dangerous to their livestock.

Mr. Gates says that crotalaria has increased his wheat yield by eight bushels per acre and both he and Mr. Jones state that crotalaria has doubled their corn yield and increased cotton yields by a quarter of a bale per acre.



Sam Williams, Pike County farmer, is examining a stack of Spanish peanuts, grown on land which has nearly doubled in productivity due to conservation practices. Below is a part of 30 acres of kudzu planted on Mr. Williams' land that was formerly of little value.

Farmer Offered Twice As Much For Timber After Cruising It

IT pays to know how much timber you have on your land when you get ready to sell.

That's the belief of H. A. Staton, Jackson County, who came to this conclusion when offered \$800 for a clean sweep of all his timber before cruising it. He now has an offer of \$1,150 after cruising.

"I thought I had more than \$500 worth of timber," says Mr. Staton, "and when C. L. Weather, assistant county agent, urged me to cruise the timber and sell only the ripe trees and culls I agreed to do so."

Mr. Staton's timber was cruised and the trees marked that should come out, leaving a stand that will have another crop to sell within a few years. Seed trees and healthy trees that were still growing very fast were left. Only the ripe trees and culls were marked for cutting.

"The management of my forest land certainly will pay off in future years," states Mr. Staton, "and now I have been offered more than twice as much for my marked trees as I was offered for a clean sweep of it all."

Conecuh 4-H Girls Can 165 Quarts Each

FOUR-H girls in Conecuh County averaged canning 165 quarts of fruits and vegetables during the past summer.

The best record in canning goes to Gladys Brooks who has 300 quarts to her credit. Gladys, like many other girls, has done the housekeeping, cooking, as well as the canning, for her family while other members were busy on the farm.

A total of all 4-H girls reporting shows 12,142 quarts, 2,093 pints, 305 half pints, and 584 pounds of dried food conserved.

Small Grain Winner

BY producing 59.3 bushels of corn on one acre, H. F. Young was judged winner in a small grain contest in the West Point community, Cullman County. He was presented with a registered Jersey heifer.

This Cullman Family Fighting On Farm Front

Nitrogen Shortage Does Not Worry Him

SHORTAGE of commercial nitrogen does not affect G. B. Carroll who operates a three-mile farm in Pike County. In fact, Mr. Carroll has bought no fertilizer containing nitrogen for cotton, corn or peanuts in the last four years, the nitrogen being supplied from winter legumes and compost.

Mr. Carroll states that he has planted Austrian winter peas for the last 6 or 8 years and has never made a failure, and has averaged making 20 bushels of corn per acre behind the peas.

The fertilizer for his cotton is compost which is made during the winter from phosphate, barnyard manure, leaves and straw.

This year Mr. Carroll had 18 acres of cotton, all of which was fertilized with compost and nothing else. Four tons of phosphate were added to the compost. He made around 10 bales of cotton.

150 Acres Of Kudzu Help Livestock Project

WITH 150 acres of kudzu to furnish feed, W. Edd Tucker, Tallapoosa County, is making livestock production pay.

"The production of beef cattle in the Piedmont area is a paying farm enterprise provided plenty of feed is available," says Mr. Tucker. He should know about this because there is every indication that he produces as much feed as any farmer in Tallapoosa County on a per acre basis.

Last winter Mr. Tucker purchased 18 head of Jersey heifers which dropped calves early in the spring. These calves were allowed to run with the cows throughout the summer season, and were sold recently, bringing more than the cows cost. He also has a nice herd of shorthorn cows and recently sold 10 calves which averaged 350 pounds each, bringing \$385.

Clear Branch Bottoms For Pasture, Belue

THERE are thousands of spring heads and branch bottoms in Alabama now growing alders, button willows and other bushes which should be put in pastures. If these areas were cleared, well prepared, fertilized and seeded to pasture grasses and clovers they would become some of the most productive acres on the farm, says J. T. Belue, of the extension agronomy staff.

These spring heads and bottoms should be cleared and put in shape during the winter months and made ready to sow as recommended.

"Save It"

THIS is a day of "shortages" and homemakers should salvage home wastes to supply family needs. Many things which in peace times may be worthless really become valuable, even "precious" in times of war.

For instance, string is scarce and the wise housewife will copy grandmother—she will start a string box, also a button box. She will save buckles and other fasteners. Many of these things will be useful when remodeling clothing, and will save pennies for buying defense stamps.

Other salvaging that homemakers can do to prevent waste is the saving of nails, bolts, screws, and even scraps for making quilts. Of course, it can't be emphasized too often that homemakers should take the best care possible of everything they now own, because many things can't be replaced until after the war.

Saves Money Producing Seed At Home

A winter legume seed patch is something that every good farmer should have.

That's the belief of J. M. Sturdevant, Mobile County, who harvested 1,000 pounds of chaffy crimson clover seed from a two-acre patch. He now has enough seed to plant over 16 acres.

At present prices the cost of buying seed to plant 16 acres of Austrian winter peas would be approximately \$94. But by saving his own seed Mr. Sturdevant was able to seed 16 acres to crimson clover at a cost of approximately \$10.

Greene County home demonstration club members report 54,296 quarts of food canned this summer as compared to 27,187 quarts in 1941.

Kudzu Solves Overflow Problem

BASIL KING, Tallapoosa County, can remember when the small stream which crosses his farm near Reeltown was quite a nuisance. It was always flooding his bottomland and depositing a load of silt, covering up valuable grass and sometimes even his crop on the upper side of the bottom.

All the work of opening up and cleaning out didn't seem to do any good, because with the next rain came another deposit of sand, silt and trash, leaving the area practically useless.

In recent years the picture has changed. The farmers whose land drains into this stream have attacked the problem at the starting point, back up in the field where the water first begins to move. With the help of the Soil Conservation Service these farmers built terraces to catch the water and slow it down, established vegetated waterways to let it down the hill gently and to keep the soil from going with it. Badly eroded hills were covered with trees or perennial hay so that the soil could be kept there on the hill where it was needed.

All these changes have made the creek bottom a substantial part of Mr. King's farm. That stream now stays within its banks and the surrounding area is established in permanent pasture grasses which are not threatened by floods.

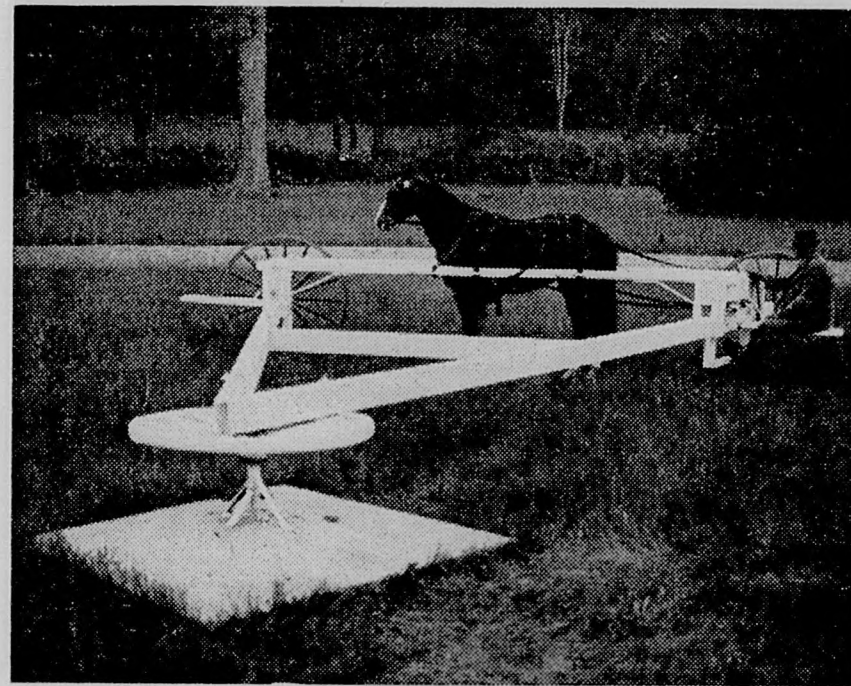
Acid Increases Gum Flow Of Pine

EXPERIMENTS by the Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, indicate that gum yields from slash pine can be increased as much as 73 per cent by daubing the freshly cut streak with a sulphuric acid solution. Thus far the treatment has been practically ineffective on longleaf pine.

T. A. Liefeld, associate silviculturist, reports one private operator obtained 14 barrels of gum from 6,000 treated slash pine faces at his first 1942 dipping as compared with 10 barrels from an equal number of untreated faces, while another operator obtained 15 barrels from 5,610 treated faces but only 11 barrels from 5,775 untreated faces.

4-H Boy Successful With Fryer Project

BY using four homemade lamp brooders and following a program of strict sanitation, John Wilson, Jr., 4-H club boy of Covington County, sold approximately 200 two-pound fryers this fall. John has been selling 20 to 25 two-pound fryers each week and buying 75 baby chicks from an approved hatchery every two weeks. His records show that it requires six pounds of feed to raise a two-pound fryer from a chick. He uses about one gallon of kerosene to furnish heat for each 75 chicks.



This simple colt-training device can be constructed without much difficulty or expense. W. H. Gregory, extension animal husbandman, also recommends training colts by harnessing them with an old, steady animal.

Big Winter-Time Farming Job Is Ahead For Alabama Farmers

(Continued from page 1)

LIVESTOCK: Shelter and feed all hay milk cows will eat on cold, rainy days and nights. If possible, graze on temporary pasture or grazing crops every suitable day to increase milk production and vitamin A content.

Watch for diseases because they are on the upgrade in the state. Give cow six weeks rest between milking periods to maintain production.

Every farm family should sell either surplus cream or whole milk if within reach of market. Buttermilk or skim milk is fully as good as whole milk for chickens and pigs.

Keep milk records on each individual cow in herd once a month. With feed high, "boarders" can't be kept.

Do not let head brood cows lose over 50 pounds during winter, provided they go into the winter in good shape. Feed 200 pounds of cottonseed meal and one ton of hay, or equivalent.

Keep hogs healthy in winter by letting them graze winter grazing crops.

Farm sheep flocks should be kept on clean grazing crops during the winter and particularly at weaning time. Lambs will get off to a better start if weaned on oats than on a barn lot. Use a little grain during winter to supplement green grazing.

TERRACING: Fix all breaks and terraces with slip scrapes and shovel, making sure that enough dirt is thrown up to allow for settling. Terraces not up to capacity should be plowed out to make them sufficient size to take care of heavy rains. Turn plow is all the equipment needed for this.

Do as much new terracing as possible, using slip scrapes or power machinery, if available.

MACHINERY: Lengthen life of farm machinery by placing tools not in use under sheds. Make necessary repairs and paint all exposed parts using ordinary house paint. Grease all wearing parts.

BUILDINGS: Make all repairs possible and necessary. Paint and keep roof in good shape. Do essential repair work now—avoid over-expansion of building and construction.

Conserve and repair household equipment. Check equipment periodically for minor repairs rather than abuse it until major repairs are necessary.

Take all precautions possible to remove fire hazards on the premises and organize neighborhoods for rural fire prevention, protection and fighting.

Perry Scraps With Scrap

A salvage crew, using 14 trucks, made a house-to-house canvass of Perry County farms recently and brought in 60,000 pounds of scrap metal," according to R. L. Griffin, county agent.

Recognition . . .

FOR meritorious and faithful endeavor in home demonstration club work, and for her contribution to community service and to the war effort, Mrs. J. M. Hereford, mother of 12 children, was awarded a silver pitcher as the Madison County home demonstration "woman of the year" at the annual Achievement Day luncheon held recently.

Mrs. Hereford has been engaged in home demonstration work for the past eight years; for two years she served as president of the Madison County executive home demonstration council.

Of Mrs. Hereford's nine sons, five are engaged in some form of military activity. Two are captains, another is a lieutenant, and the fourth a private, and still another is studying advanced military work in college.

She also has another son who is a farmer, and a daughter who is a county home demonstration agent.

Alabama 4-H Clubs Fighting Forest Fires

ALABAMA 4-H Clubs declared war on woods fires several years before Pearl Harbor.

Realizing that fires hinder the war effort by destroying badly-needed timber and by killing trees for our future needs, club members are pushing their campaign harder than ever. They are asking all farmers and other landowners to work together in the following ways:

Talk the fire situation over with your neighbor and agree to help each other in case of fire.

Remind hunters, sawmill men, or others who go through your woods and fields to be careful.

If brush or briars must be burned, choose damp weather.

Don't burn stalks, stubble, and grass. These enrich the soil when turned under.

Make simple fire breaks in the most dangerous areas.

Keep rakes, water cans, axes, and shovels on hand for fighting fire.

Important That Farm Machinery Be Cared For

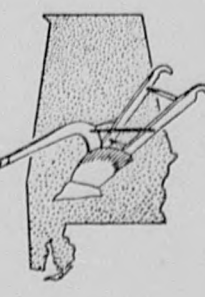
EXTRA good care and widest possible use of existing farm machinery and equipment is emphasized by WPB order restricting 1943 manufacture of new farm machinery and equipment to 20 per cent of average production in 1940 and 1941. Production of repair parts will be at 130 per cent of average output in 1940 and 1941. Production of new farm machinery and equipment in 1942 averaged about 83 per cent, while repair parts were at 150 per cent of 1940 production.



Along the Way

with P. O. DAVIS

URGES ALL AAA PRACTICES POSSIBLE TO BE DONE DURING WINTER



THIS month ends another calendar year. Crops have been harvested. . . thoughts are turned to 1943.

It is repetition to say that farmers have an enormous job ahead of them. Bigger production is expected from farms where there are fewer to work, less new machinery and not enough fertilizer.

An increase of all farm products is not wanted. So production should be adjusted for the biggest increases of those products wanted most. In this way, farmers will make their best contribution to war and to victory, the same as automobile manufacturers converted their plants into making airplanes, bombers, etc.

AS we approach 1943 we are reminded that we are already in a new year for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, or AAA. It will be a short year in that it will end on August 31, instead of November 30 this year. This means less time to meet the AAA requirements for, in conservation, \$3,428,000 is available to Alabama farmers to earn.

Many of these payments can be earned by winter work. Terracing is an example. And every acre that needs terraces should be terraced this winter. I realize that there are farmers who don't have labor and equipment for terracing, but I urge everyone to do his best. Lack of good terraces costs Alabama farmers many millions of dollars in soil losses every year.

Another way is to add limestone. The AAA payment for this is \$250 a ton for ground limestone. Equivalents of this are 1,200 pounds of burned limestone; 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells; 3,000 pounds of calcium silicate slag; 4,000 pounds of Selma chalk; 2,400 pounds of Ocala limestone; 2,000 pounds of pulp mill waste lime.

APPLICATION of phosphate is another way—a most important way. Compensation for this is 4 cents a pound of available phosphate (P₂O₅); basic slag \$7.00 a ton. For potash the rate is 3 cents per pound of available potash (K₂O).

Terraces, lime, phosphate, nitrogen are our big four in soil needs. Where land is terraced (if terraces are needed) with enough lime, phosphate, and potash in it the way is prepared for profitable farming. Feed for livestock and legumes can be produced. In this way nitrogen is added without buying it. These are the big four of the AAA conservation programs.

The AAA program will pay farmers \$6.00 per acre for establishing kudzu; \$6.00 per acre for establishing a permanent pasture, in addition to \$5.00 per acre for preparing land for pasture.

For other practices payments will be made. The total is 12. Your county agent, or your AAA office, will give you more details.

IN this little space I am emphasizing the importance of doing all that can be done this winter; and thereby be ready for the biggest possible job next year.

Conservation will continue to pay dividends to all farmers who take advantage of it in the AAA way. It begins with the soil, which is the basis of agriculture. . . in fact, all plant and animal life comes from the soil.

For people to be strong and healthy the soil from which their food comes must be rich and sound. It must contain all elements for abundant production of the right products.

THE high importance of intelligent eating of products from good soil was impressed recently upon me. It was a talk by a man who had spent some time in Central and South America. He said that people down there eat mostly starches. They eat very little meat, milk, eggs, vegetables. One effect is that they begin losing their teeth in their teens. When they are 25 to 30 years old all teeth are gone. So it is among us. People who don't eat properly either lose their teeth or suffer illness in other ways. For us as farm people to avoid this is to get our soil sound and rich, then farm it wisely.

For emphasis I repeat: Let's terrace land, add limestone, phosphate, and potash this winter. Repair buildings, gates, and fences. Tools and implements may need overhauling.

The aim is to have the soil and everything else ready for a big job next year. Again I remind you that this is expected with fewer workers, fewer implements, and less fertilizer.



The timber cut here probably went into the war effort, because 90 per cent of our lumber is going to war. But this "slashed" woodland was almost put out of action. Little was left to grow or to produce seed. Uncle Sam doesn't want timberlands depleted in this manner.

Uncle Sam Doesn't Want Timberlands Slashed

By CHARLES R. ROSS
Extension Forester

THIS country must have a continuous supply of timber to fight this war, but timber harvesting that clears out most of the good growing trees is not going to make America stronger.

We can secure all the sawlogs, pulpwood, fuelwood, veneer bolts, and other needed materials from our woodlands and at the same time leave enough good type trees on the land to keep it reasonably productive. Cattle and hog producers are not asked to sell every animal they have that is big enough to eat. They know they must keep some animals to breed and others to grow to a desirable weight. In all crops the utmost conservation of soils is being stressed.

Anyone who sells timber is asked to make sure that future crops from the same area are not given a setback. This usually means that the timber buyer not get certain types of younger, promising trees which he would take if the complete stand of timber were sold to him.

Landowners should know that they can seldom afford to sell a complete stand of timber. It is just as unwise to cut small 10 and 12-inch trees as it is to sell a pig just as it begins to grow, although feed is plentiful.

A 10-inch healthy pine tree will produce only about 60 board feet of lumber, while if left four or five years to grow two inches in diameter, it will produce around 110 board feet.

While an average 12-inch will produce 110 board feet of lumber, a 14-inch tree, or one five or six years older, will produce around 165 board feet.

Farmers, as well as the nation, need to secure the benefits from allowing good trees to grow through their period of most rapid increase in volume. We know large quantities of timber

will be needed in our national economy following the war, which will have to be geared higher than in past years because we will not have the easy security of the 1920's and 1930's.

In northern states timber is being cut out closely, and does not grow back one-half as rapidly as in the South. Therefore, Alabama timber tracts take on more importance for future supplies.

Mrs. E. E. Haney, Blount County, used part of the \$43.25 made from vegetable sales the past season to buy a \$25 war bond.

Hog slaughter in the 12 months beginning October 1 is expected to reach a new peak as it will likely total 94 to 95 million head.

Winter Management Of Dairy Herds

By F. W. BURNS
Extension Dairyman

THE nutritional needs of our country and its allies in this war must be met. Alabama dairymen can best do their part by increasing the production of high quality milk.

The following suggestions should be helpful to you in doing your part this winter:

Dairy cows need two pounds of high quality hay or three pounds of ensilage and one pound of hay per 100 pounds liveweight daily. In addition, turn them out to graze on temporary pasture two to three hours daily if the weather is suitable.

Feed three pounds of grain mixture for each gallon of milk produced daily. A good grain mixture can be made by using 200 pounds of corn and cob meal, 100 pounds of ground oats or velvet beans and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal.

For best results milk your cows in their regular stanchion so they can be fed and milked the same time each night and morning. By milking fast and clean you will increase production and also your test.

On cold rainy days or nights keep the cows in the barn and feed them all the hay they will clean up. Cows exposed to bad weather will fall off in production and cost you money.

More good dairy cows are needed in Alabama and, in addition, cows will be needed to rebuild the herds of our allies after the war. Sell your surplus heifers to 4-H club members instead of letting them go to the butcher.

By bedding your cows with straw or leaves you can produce much valuable fertilizer which will be needed next spring on your feed crops. Remember that commercial nitrogen is going to be scarce next spring so do your part by saving all your manure this winter.

Artificial Manure

MAKING artificial manure on the farm is not a hard job; here's what you do:

1. Construct a pen in an out-of-the-way place 10' by 10' and 6' high. This will hold about one ton of dry material.

2. Put a layer of straw, leaves, or other waste material about one foot thick and sprinkle over the surface a suitable portion of fertilizer such as 4-10-7. About 200 pounds of this fertilizer should be used for each ton of dry material. A small amount of lime, 50 to 100 pounds per ton of dry material, should also be added.

3. Scatter a thin layer of manure or rich loamy soil over the surface after the fertilizer has been added.

4. Repeat this operation until the pile is five or six feet high.

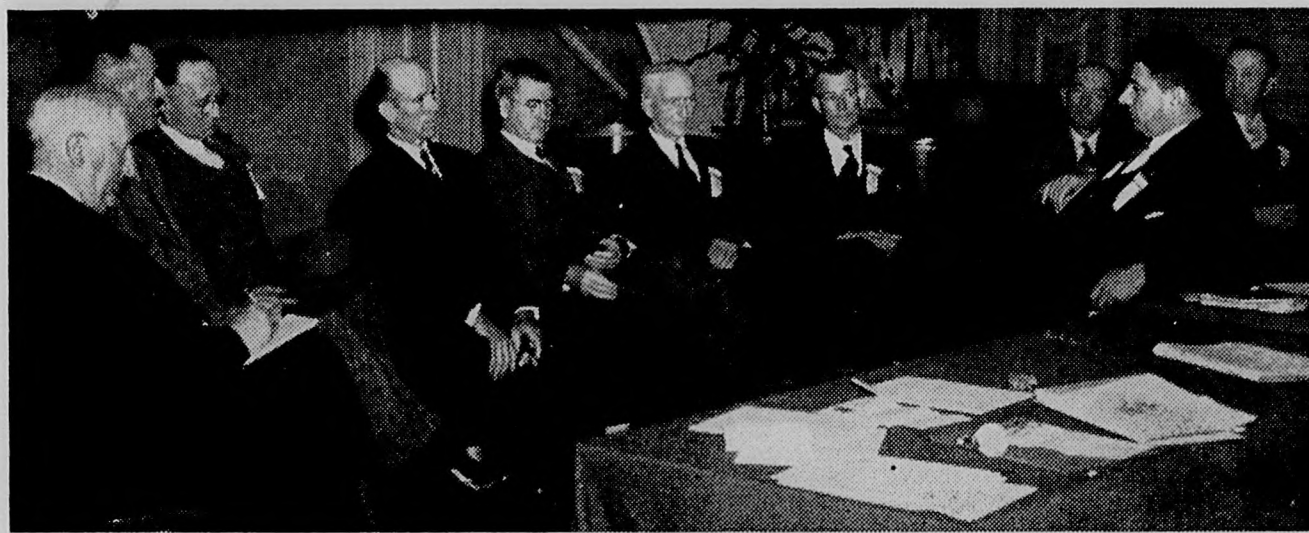
5. For large scale production 100 pounds of ammonium sulphate or the equivalent in other forms of nitrogen and 200 pounds of basic slag per ton of dry material may be used. Do not mix the ammonium sulphate and slag together, but apply each separately. One hundred pounds of superphosphate and 100 pounds finely ground limestone may be substituted for the slag.

6. Be sure the compost pile slopes to the center so that water will run into it.

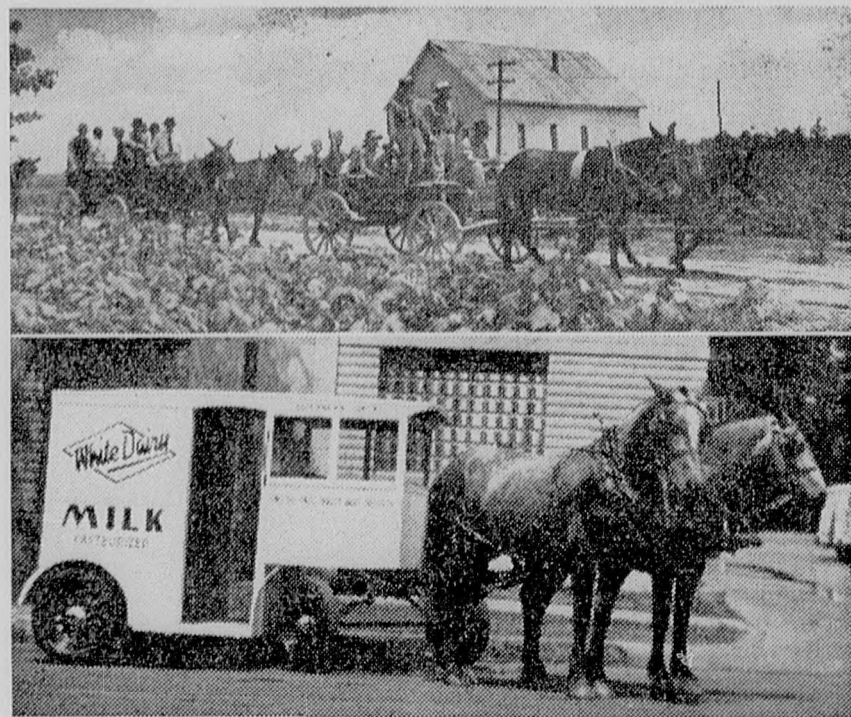
Farm Income Forecast \$9,785,000,000 for '42

THE net income, including Government payments, of farm operators in 1942 is now forecast at about 9,785 million dollars, an increase of about 45 per cent over 1941 and more than double the 1935-39 average.

This is about a billion dollars more than at the peak (1919) of the previous war period. The net income from agriculture per person on farms will be about \$368 compared with \$254 in 1941.



Officers of the Alabama Farm Bureau for 1942-43 are (left to right) C. W. Rittenour, Montgomery, secretary-treasurer; A. L. Byrd, Phenix City, R. O. Kilburn, Florence, J. D. Doughty, Reform, A. I. Stone, Tuscaloosa, members of the executive committee; W. S. Kirk, Roanoke, 2nd vice-president; Bud Hood, Jacksonville, O. E. Tompkins, Abbeville, members of the executive committee; Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery, president; and M. C. Grisham, Athens, member of executive committee. Not shown in the picture are J. R. Brunson, Greenville, 1st vice-president; and H. B. Carter, Monroeville, member of executive committee. Delegates to the National Farm Bureau Convention to be held in Chicago, December 8-12, are President Randolph, Kilburn, Rittenour, and Byrd. Alternates are Brunson, Stone, Doughty, and Tompkins.



With gas rationing and rubber shortage, the mule and horse take on more jobs—including taking the folks to town and delivering milk to the housewife.

Complete Farm Plan Pays Off For Talladega County Farmer

HERMAN C. CAMP, Talladega County, believes that a complete farm plan—if properly carried out—will pay off in dollars and cents.

In the past two years Mr. Camp has fenced, fertilized, and seeded 35 acres to permanent pasture. The pasture was seeded to a mixture of Dallis grass, white Dutch clover, and annual lespedeza. The pasture is mowed regularly. As a result, Mr. Camp has been able to increase his beef herd on this farm from 8 to 30 head. The land seeded to pasture was subject to regular overflows and erosion was so great the land was fast becoming unsuitable for cultivation. By establishing a good, thick cover of grass on this land, erosion has been largely eliminated.

Seventeen acres of steep, badly eroded land have been planted to kudzu. Since the kudzu is planted on land too rough to mow, Mr. Camp plans to use these areas for temporary grazing for cattle and hogs. An additional 35 acres is to be planted to kudzu for both hay and grazing.

This spring, Mr. Camp harvested with his combine, 31 acres of crimson clover for seed. The total yield was 8,240 pounds of clean seed, valued at \$947.60. Nineteen acres of barley were harvested, yielding 900 bushels and valued at \$1,200 for seed. Nineteen acres of oats yielded 960 bushels of grain, which is also to be sold for seed.

The planting of small grains, lespedeza, and crimson clover gives the land more cover, and results in less erosion and more soil improvement.

Pines have been planted on 12 acres not suitable for crops or hay. An acre of black locust will be planted next winter to furnish the farm with fence posts. Un-

'43 AAA Payments

SOIL building practice payments under the 1943 AAA program will be:

Phosphate (18%)—\$14.40 per ton; basic slag—\$7 per ton; potash (60%)—\$26 per ton; ground limestone—\$2.50 per ton.

Green manure or cover crop of annual lespedeza—\$1.50 per acre; perennial lespedeza—\$4.50 per acre; kudzu—\$6 per acre; white Dutch clover—\$2 per acre.

Permanent pastures—\$6 per acre; continuous grazing system—\$7.50 per acre; clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for permanent pasture—\$5 per acre. Terracing—not to exceed 1/4¢ per linear foot.

Turning or leaving on the land: winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1942—\$2.50 per acre; cro-talaria (artificially seeded) grown in combination with an intertilled row crop—75¢ per acre; fall sown small grains, ryegrass, and summer legumes—\$1.50.

Producing, harvesting, and storing legume or grass seed—\$3 per acre.

Adds To Family Income

MRS. D. M. JONES, Autauga County, has sold \$40 worth of shelled peas and \$16.03 worth of beans, tomatoes, and potatoes. She has canned over the budget allotted for a family of four.

Also she has added to the family income with her poultry project, having sold \$17.93 worth of dressed chickens and \$100 worth of eggs.

productive field borders next to woodland have been planted to lespedeza sericea for food and cover for wildlife.

The State Of Your Health

(Prepared especially for This Month in Rural Alabama by the State Department of Health.)

THE 1941 poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) epidemic, which will go down in Alabama medical history as by far the most serious this State has ever known, attacked many more white persons than Negroes. That is emphasized by a tabulation prepared by the State Health Department's Bureau of Preventable Diseases.

Of the 871 cases reported during the year, 17 were reported without information as to whether the victims were white or colored. Of the remaining 854, 679, or more than four-fifths, occurred among white persons, as compared with only 157 which occurred among Negroes.

This tendency toward greater susceptibility to the disease among white persons is also reflected in provisional mortality statistics. Of the 67 poliomyelitis deaths reported during the year, 49 occurred among white persons and only 18 among Negroes.

Approximately 36 per cent of the State's total population consists of Negroes.

Slightly more than two babies out of every thousand born in Alabama in 1940 died within the first 24 hours after birth as a result of injuries received at birth. The Alabama rate was slightly lower than the rate for the United States and also lower than these for 33 of the 48 states.

Alabama's anti-rabies law, which provides for the vaccination of all dogs against rabies and for the impounding and killing of unvaccinated dogs, has been highly effective in reducing the incidence of rabies among both humans and animals.

Human cases of rabies reported to the State Department of Health declined from three in 1937, when the law became effective, and five in 1938, four years earlier, to only one last year. Animals heads found positive for rabies decreased from 927 in 1937 to only 169 last year. That represented a decline of more than 80 per cent.

No smallpox deaths have been reported in Alabama since 1932.

This disease, which brought death in 1902 to 1,345 persons in 11 states and the District of Columbia, which comprised the Death Registration Area at that time, killed only 14 persons in the entire United States in 1940. Whereas in 1902 there were 6.5 smallpox deaths for every 100,000 residents of the Death Registration Area, the 1940 smallpox death rate was so low that it was marked zero on the mortality tables.

Four of the smallpox deaths reported in 1940 occurred in Colorado, three in Iowa, two in Texas, and one each in Michigan, Flori-

Two Seed Crops Are Harvested In Year From One Acre

A. J. PHILLIPS, of Geneva County, is making a one-acre seed patch do double duty by planting it to blue lupine in winter and crotalaria in summer and harvesting two seed crops each year.

This spring Mr. Phillips harvested 1,625 pounds of blue lupine seed that, figured at eight cents a pound, gave a return of \$130 on one acre for the first half-year.

From the crotalaria now on the same acre it is expected that around 500 pounds of seed, worth about \$50, will be harvested.

Kudzu Providing Excellent Grazing

KUDZU is producing excellent results as a temporary grazing crop, reports from several Geneva County farmers cooperating in the Wiregrass soil conservation district program, indicate.

R. V. Crews formerly planted soybeans for grazing his hogs but this year turned 41 hogs, weighing around 100 pounds each, on three acres of kudzu May 15 and grazed it until July 17 of this year. He reports that although he cut their feed in half they continued to gain.

"You could not give me soybean seed to plant for hogs. I figure one acre of kudzu is worth three acres of soybeans for grazing," he said.

W. E. Bedsale used seven acres of kudzu from May 1 to August 1 for grazing 69 shoats, seven brood sows, and four cows, and says that he is well pleased with results.

"I would not take \$100 per acre for the kudzu," Mr. Bedsale commented. B. S. Bedsale has been grazing 34 hogs and one cow on three acres of kudzu established on his farm three years ago as a part of his conservation program.

"A few days after my cow started grazing on the kudzu her milk increased from two and one-half to four gallons a day on the same feed. We get 35 to 40 days earlier grazing from the kudzu than we could from soybeans," he said.

da, Kentucky, Arkansas and Louisiana. The sharp forty-year decline in this disease's killing power is the best possible answer to any who may question the efficacy of smallpox vaccine.

My Family . . . And Yours

By ELTA MAJORS
Family Life and Child Care Specialist

Wonder, Faith, Joy And Expectancy

REV. RUSSELL G. CLINCHY has said "Christmas is the face of a child."

What is there "grown-ups" can learn about wonder, faith, joy, and expectancy as seen in the face of a child at Christmas?

Look 'round about you. Although war clouds are hanging very low, the whole of nature is still something to wonder at. Yes, we also wonder at the glory of life as we see mothers carrying on with a smile for the sake of those at home, while their hearts are aching for absent sons.

We marvel at the endurance of men who are able to hold out in concentration camps, Guadalcanal and Stalingrad. Even in a war-torn world we find there is much to look on with wonder.

Faith

On Christmas day a little child has faith that Santa Claus will come, that gifts will be his. Adults remember—"God so loved the world that He gave . . ."

He gave His only begotten Son, not as a judge to sit at His right hand, but as a little child cradled in a manger. He gave Him not as "The Everlasting Son of the Father" but as "The Brother of All Mankind."

What, then, should be our faith at Christmas time?

Faith in the eternal goodness of things, faith in the ultimate triumph of the teachings of "The Brother of All Mankind," faith in the fact that the Christmas carol, "Peace on Earth, Good

Will to Men," will live again and all the peoples of conquered countries will raise their voices and sing it with a joy that knows no bounds.

Joy and Expectancy

On Christmas morning who can be sad if they let themselves follow the joy of a rollicking, care-free child as he tumbles out of bed to see what Santa Claus has brought?

Share his joy—revel with him in the spirit of Dr. Clement C. Moore's "Twas the Night Before Christmas," and as you do so, in your own heart, keep burning the light of hope, of expectancy that a new day will come—a day when the whole world will once again be inhabited by a free people.

Until then—grown-ups see Christmas through the face of a child—with "wonder, faith, joy and expectancy."

Etowah Farmers Plan To Grow Own Legume Seed

AT least 21 farmers in Etowah County have made plans to produce their own vetch seed for 1943 by agreeing to plant a total of 160 acres of Monantha vetch the past fall.

If their yields are as good as those obtained in the county last year, pointed out A. S. Matthews, assistant county agent, farmers should harvest at least 100,000 pounds of seed next spring.

The production of Monantha vetch seed was started in this county by a group of 10 4-H club boys who planted 11 acres of vetch last year and harvested 5,381 pounds of seed. Success had by the 4-H club boys prompted these 21 farmers to plant Monantha vetch.

Three Litters Of Pigs Raised In One Year

THREE litters of pigs farrowed within one year's time is the record of a sow owned by T. L. Tyra of the Antioch Community, Marion County.

The pigs were farrowed in September, 1941; February, 1942; and August, 1942. Thirty-five pigs were farrowed and 25 raised. The first litter of six sold for \$113, when five months old; the second of ten sold for \$297, at six months; the present litter of nine, valued at \$5 each, makes a gross for the year of \$455.

Use the buttonhole stitch when sewing on snaps. This makes the snap more secure. Use cotton or mercerized thread rather than silk because the edges of the snap will cut silk.

Use leather patches on the worn elbows of boys' sweaters. These can also be sewed on new sweaters to prevent them from wearing through.



Girls of Beulah 4-H Club, Lee County, are enjoying the "Vita-Min-Go" game. This game tells players whether or not they are receiving proper foods in the daily diet.

They're Making It Pay

HERE are two Bullock County boys doing good 4-H club work and making it pay.

These boys, Ernest, Jr., and James Roughton, began their 4-H club work by purchasing 13 ewes and a purebred Hampshire ram at a total cost of \$61.

During the first year they sold lambs and wool amounting to \$33.84. This year they sold six wethers and wool amounting to \$67.92, bringing their income from sheep for two seasons up to \$101.76. Expenses amounted to \$72.30, leaving a net income of \$29.46. The flock now on hand is worth about \$150.

If the family has a habit of leaving bread crusts, or if for any reason dry bread accumulates, don't throw it away, use it to make stuffings for meat and poultry.

If clothes are packed away in a trunk or large wooden box, a list of the contents should be pasted on the inside of the lid. This may save hours of looking for a wanted article.

Sugar and spice are doubly precious these days. To store well, they need clean, tight containers—the kind that keep out dust, moisture, insects, and mice.

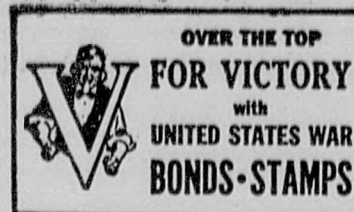
Franklin Farmer's Flock Has Averaged 75 Per Cent Production

D. W. DUNCAN'S flock of 50 hens has averaged 75 per cent production the year-round, laying a total of 12,050 eggs in 11 months. The eggs were sold for an average of 30 cents per dozen.

Mr. Duncan's income was \$301.20 and his feed bill totaled \$198, leaving him a net income of \$103.20. This Franklin County farmer sold hatching eggs for a four months period and was paid 40 cents a dozen for them.

Mr. Duncan followed a clean, sanitary care and management program and fed his hens protein supplement and corn meal which was grown on the farm. He used 100 pounds of 32 per cent protein supplement to 150 pounds of corn meal and in addition gave the birds grain each night. Ample green feed was also furnished.

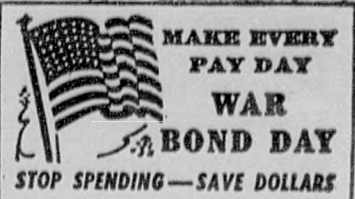
Cranberries are here. Make them into cranberry pie, cranberry pudding, cobbler, shortcake, or even a cranberry punch. For best results in preparing cranberries, sort them before using. Even a few poor berries may give a bitter taste to the finished product.



VOLUME 46

THE ELBA CLIPPER

ELBA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1942



NUMBER 26

Page Eight

THIS MONTH IN RURAL ALABAMA

December, 1942

AAA Practices That Can Be Done This Winter Listed

(Continued from page 1)

peanuts) and to mixtures of small grains and winter legumes if the mixture contains at least 25 per cent by weight of winter legumes.

For winter legumes or mixtures of winter legumes and small grain, these materials should be applied at or before time of seeding.

In the case of lespedeza or cro-talaria seeded with fall-seeded small grain, the material must be applied between March 15 and June 15, 1943.

The materials may be applied to volunteer cro-talaria or volunteer lespedeza if applied between March 1 and June 15.

Payment will not be made for applying these materials to summer legumes if followed by a crop planted prior to fall of 1943.

The crops to which the material is applied must not be seeded or grown with an intertilled crop. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered grown alone.

In the case of basic slag, 80 per cent must pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Application of Ground Limestone—\$2.50 Per Ton

The materials must be evenly distributed. The rate is based on materials with 90 per cent calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of lower grade are used, sufficient additional quantities must be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent thereto.

The materials below are considered equivalent to one ton of ground limestone:

1,200 pounds of burned limestone; 1,400 pounds, hydrated lime; 2,000 pounds, ground oyster shells; 3,000 pounds calcium silicate slag; 4,000 pounds, Selma chalk; 2,400 pounds of Ocala limestone; 2,000 pounds of pulp mill waste lime.

The liming materials must be of sufficient fineness so that 90 per cent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 50 per cent through a 60-mesh sieve, except that only 60 per cent of the calcium silicate slag must pass through a 40-mesh sieve; provided that materials considered by the Director of the Southern Division to be the equivalent of the above in value may qualify.

Establishing Permanent Cover Of Kudzu—\$6 Per Acre

Sound healthy crowns or seedlings should be planted 3 1/2 feet apart, in center of beds 10 feet wide which have been prepared by breaking and harrowing. Such rows should not be more than 25 feet apart. This spacing requires approximately 500 plants per acre.

Planting should begin about February 1 in the southern part of the State and February 15 in the northern part of the State and be completed before active

growth begins. Weeds and grass must be controlled.

On steep slopes, kudzu should be planted 3 1/2 feet apart on maintained terrace ridges.

Where kudzu is planted along gullies, plants should be set 3 1/2 feet apart on well-prepared firm soil about six feet from the bank of the gully.

In determining the acreage of kudzu where it is planted only on the terrace ridges or in rows along gullies, each row will be considered to occupy a strip 25 feet wide.

There must be a survival of 350 plants per acre.

In all cases, either 200 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate (or its equivalent), 200 pounds of complete fertilizer, or one ton of barnyard manure per acre must be applied in rows with the kudzu plants.

Establishing a Stand of White Dutch Clover—\$2 Per Acre

A well prepared seedbed should be made prior to seeding. At least five pounds of seed should be planted and grown alone. Fall planting should be between September 15 and November 15 and spring plantings should be between February 15 and March 15. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained which will assure complete coverage of the area the following year.

White Dutch clover must be fertilized at or prior to the time

Figure Your Allowance

HERE'S how to figure your farm production practice allowance—formerly the soil building allowance:

Multiply cropland acres by \$1; multiply acres of fenced non-crop open pasture land on farm in 1942 by 25; multiply acres of commercial orchards on the farm in 1942—excluding tung orchards—by \$1.50. Add these to get allowance.

If farm has tung orchards, add to the above calculation the smaller of \$5 per acre of tung orchards or the amount earned by carrying out in tung orchards designated and approved production practices.

of seeding with the equivalent of at least (a) 300 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate, per acre and (except on the lime soils of the Black Belt) 500 pounds of ground limestone per acre, or (b) 500 pounds of basic slag per acre.

The area under this practice must also be seeded in accordance with the specifications for permanent pasture seeding practice during the 1943 program year.

The following seeding per acre is required:

Dallis grass, 10 pounds; annual lespedeza, 10 pounds; white Dutch clover, 2 pounds—or Dallis grass, 5 pounds; orchard grass, 5 pounds; bluegrass, 5 pounds; annual lespedeza, 10 pounds;



Officers of the Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Clubs for 1942-43 shown are (left to right) Mrs. R. E. Robertson, Ralph, president; Mrs. Frank Baker, Montevallo, secretary; Mrs. J. P. Walton, Pinckard, treasurer; Mrs. C. E. Howse, Falkville, reporter; and Mrs. James McInnis, Montgomery, parliamentarian. Officers not shown in the picture are: Mrs. I. W. Boyd, Livingston, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Ben Shelton, Flatrock, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. W. H. Hinshaw, Huntsville, Mrs. H. N. Murdock, Coffee Springs, Mrs. W. H. McPherson, Hayneville, and Mrs. Jeff Traylor, Woodland, directors.

white Dutch clover, 2 pounds. On lime lands of the Black Belt:

Dallis grass, 10 pounds; black medic, 10 pounds; white Dutch clover, 2 pounds.

Seeding must be on a firm seedbed which has been prepared by breaking, disking, or harrowing. All brush, shrubs, and trees (except for shade) must be removed. Except on lime lands of the Black Belt, one ton of limestone per acre should be applied to sandy soils and up to three tons on clay soils. At least 300 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 600 pounds of basic slag should be applied per acre.

Receipts for seed purchased will be required. Payment for this practice will not be made until a satisfactory seasonal cover of the recommended clovers and grasses is established.

Satisfactory seasonal cover means sufficiently well-distributed plants showing healthy growth that will assure reseeding.

Clearing, Cleaning Up, and Preparing for Establishing a Permanent Pasture—\$5 Per Acre

The area must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established nor the area moved without the removal of brush, vines, loose stones, and trees.

The area under this practice must also be seeded in accordance with the specifications for permanent pasture seeding practice during the 1943 program year.

The land after establishment to a permanent pasture must be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least five months.

Construction of Standard Terraces

Not to exceed 3/4 cent per linear foot.

The terrace system is not to be considered complete until proper terrace outlets are constructed and protected. Terrace systems should be so planned that natural drainageways will be used as disposal areas. Terraces should not be laid individually upon well-protected soil, meadows, wooded areas, or into sodded channels.

Terraces on 12 per cent slope must be not more than 44 feet apart or on two per cent slope not more than 140 feet apart. Terraces showing overlapping or excessive erosion or in the channel will not qualify.

A minimum water carrying capacity of six square feet cross section is necessary for settled terraces.

Payment will not be made for terraces constructed on land with an average slope of over 12 per cent.

Pastures Phosphated

OF the approximately 100,000 acres of pasture in Bullock County it is estimated that 50 per cent of it has been phosphated within the last five years. Approximately 7500 tons of 16 per cent superphosphate have been used by farmers during this period.

A big factor in this progress has been the AAA program under which farmers can obtain phosphate against their conservation payments.

To keep the flavor of onions and turnips mild, leave the kettle uncovered. To speed the cooking of others, put on the lid.

Bond Sale Monday Brings Large Crowd; Quota Is Doubled

The Elba Postoffice's supply of Defense Bonds was exhausted and would-be purchasers had to apply to Elba Exchange Bank last Monday when between four and five thousand persons attended the bond sale and war anniversary rally in the Court House Square.

Dorsey Roberts, bond sale chairman for the Elba Division of Coffee County, was jubilant Monday afternoon as he estimated the day's sales as between \$70,000.00 and \$75,000.00.

Cooperating with Mr. Roberts and A. C. Dunaway, county superintendent of education, who had declared a school holiday, were military officers from Camp Rucker.

To them go a major share of the credit for the day's success. Attending were Colonel Kimball, district commander of the armored division at Camp Rucker; Major Garrison and Lieutenant Odell, in charge of the several tanks parked for inspection at the corners of the public square; and men of the company. Music was furnished by the Wildcat (81st) Division Band.

Chaplain Kaufman made the introductory appeal for the purchase of bonds and stamps; Lt. Yeoman, who conducts the bond sales at the post, and Corporal McDill, auctioneer, conducted the sales. As the interest and enthusiasm grew, old "folding money" as high in denomination as \$10 was brought forth from secret pockets and school children contributed their bits.

Those in charge estimated that 98 per cent of the high school students purchased a 25 cent stamp and a like percentage of the elementary students a 10c stamp.

The December quota for the entire county was set at \$41,000.00 which was more than doubled by the Elba territory alone.

The November quota was \$44,000.00. Purchases for the month amounted to \$56,387.50. Elba bought \$18,962.00, and Enterprise \$37,425.00. J. A. Huey is chairman in the Enterprise division.

The Elba Chapter Future Farmers of America held its regular meeting in the Vocational building Wednesday of last week. 35 members answered present to the roll call. After a short business session and report of committees, the following program was given: Charles Bryan on "Outstanding Things Being Done by FFA Boys"; Hollis Kelly gave the chapter some riddles to work out; Delma Bryan gave jokes.

The next meeting of the chapter will be Wednesday morning, December 18, at which time plans will be worked out for the Christmas party to be held with the F. H. A.—Reporter.

Mortgages and Rent Notes for sale at The Clipper office.

Go to Church Sunday!

EVERY PERSON MUST HAVE RATION BOOK 1

Birmingham, Dec. 7—Extension of rationing into new fields makes it absolutely imperative that citizens obtain War Ration Book No. 1 on or before December 15. Otherwise they will not be able to obtain War Ration Book No. 2, the all-purpose book.

Office of Price Administration officials point out that Book No. 1 is necessary now for the purchase of sugar and coffee, and that any other food items to be rationed in the future can be purchased only with Book No. 2.

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NINE YEAR SENTENCE APPEALED BY BENTON

(Andalusia, Ala., Dec. 7)—William D. Benton, charged with slaying Charles W. Mizell, was sentenced to serve nine years today on a charge of first degree manslaughter.

Benton immediately gave notice of appeal and Judge Robert S. Reid fixed his bond at \$5,000. He was originally charged with murder, but the jury reduced the charge.

The jury reported its verdict at 3 p. m., today after considering the case since 4 p. m. Friday, except for recesses for eating, sleeping, and a special Sunday holiday.

Joe M. POOLE, State Commissioner-Elect of Agriculture and Industries, endorsed quotas on cotton production for next year. If marketing quotas are not enforced, there will be no loans; and no loans mean no floor under prices. . . In Brazil the current market is 9c or about half the American price where loans are now available at 90 per cent parity. . . By planting fewer acres to cotton, more land, labor and equipment will be available to produce food.

WALTER L. RANDOLPH, President, Alabama Farm Bureau, said the issue of referendum is the price of cotton in 1943. . . If farmers vote down quotas, no loans on cotton will be made by the Government in 1943.

Vote to keep the loans to protect the price of cotton. . . P. O. DAVIS, Director of Extension Service, A. P. L. "Sound price floor" under products and production control are two major essentials in a sound agricultural program. Without the second is impossible; so without either the program is not sound. I continue to advocate a combination of fair prices and production control.

With cotton quotas the Government can make loans. If there are no quotas there can be no loans. Loans have, in the main, made the price of cotton what it is today.

Farmers are urged to go to their voting place on Saturday, December 12, between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. and vote on this important question.

Voting places in the county are as follows:

Beat 1—Perry's Store.

Beat 2—J. W. Grimes' Store.

Beat 3—C. L. Marler's Store, Fountain Lee's Store.

Beat 4—Newbia, Antioch Church.

Beat 5—Bluff Springs.

Beat 6—Elba Groves.

Beat 7—Goodman, McCall's Store, Shelly L. Walls Store.

Beat 8—Mt. Pleasant, Roy Brunson's Store.

Beat 9—New Brockton Mayor's Office.

Beat 10—Victoria, Chestnut Grove.

Beat 11—New Hope.

Beat 12—Tabernacle.

Beat 14—Ed Lambert's Store, Holley's Store.

Beat 15—Zion Chapel Community Building.

Beat 16—W. G. Stephenson's Store.

Beat 17—Enterprise Court House.

Beat 18—Kinston City Hall.

Beat 19—O. O. Cooper's Store.

Beat 20—Basin School.

Beat 21—Coney Grove.

Beat 22—Wise School.

Beat 23—Fairview School.

Hugh D. Sexton, County Agent, Elba, Fla.

Farmers Urged To Vote For Marketing Quotas Saturday

Farm leaders in the state have this to say about the cotton marketing quota referendum which is to be held in the county on next Saturday, December 12.

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MAJOR FARRIS IN FORT SILL OFFICERS SCHOOL

Major F. A. Farris has gone to Fort Sill, Okla., to attend Field Officers School according to a note to The Clipper received Monday.

He wishes his paper sent to his new address. Major Farris has been on duty at Camp Shelby, Miss., during the past several months.

COFFEE REPORTED ONE T. B. CASE IN SEPTEMBER

Montgomery, Dec. 8.—One case of tuberculosis was reported in October from Coffee County, the State Department of Health announced today.

Cases reported during the month from the entire state totaled 232, as compared with a total of 305 for September and a total of 203 for November in 1941.

Mrs. J. E. Pittman, of Enterprise, has been appointed home salvage chairman for Coffee County by Thomas Bragg, of Birmingham, chairman of the Alabama Salvage Committee.

Mrs. Pittman, appointed on nomination of Hugh D. Sexton, county salvage chairman, has been asked to devote special attention to getting under way the tin can salvage program and the salvaging of discarded silk and nylon hosiery.

Housewives all over Alabama and throughout the nation are being asked to turn in their worn out tin and nylon hose at any retail store selling hosiery (all such stores having been requested to set up collection boxes marked "Hosiery Collection Department").

The acute shortage of tin calls for saving every tin can opened in every home and restaurant, with the following steps necessary:

(1) Almost sever BOTH ends of the tin can; (2) Leave enough metal attached to fold both ends in; (3) Wash the empty can and remove the label; (4) Flatten the tin can by stepping on it or simply mashing it by hand; (5) Place it in a carton or other receptacle made by the local salvage committee members, or delivery at a collection point.

Leaders are being named and committees appointed to work in the towns of Elba, New Brockton and Enterprise. Further information concerning the campaign will be published at a later date. Start saving these articles now.

TWO ELBA BOYS ARE AT CAMP CARRABELLE

Private Wallace G. Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Davis, of Route 3, Elba, is with the Engineers, and Pvt. Fred Hataway, son of Mrs. Maggie Hataway, of Route 3, Elba, is with the Headquarters Detachment Stationary Hospital at Camp Carrabelle, Florida.

Private Davis and Private Hataway were stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., before their transfer to the Florida Camp. Under the command of Colonel Walter E. Smith, Camp Carrabelle is located on the Gulf, 50 miles south west of Tallahassee.

GOING TO DOTHAN

Owen Chapman, who has been with Elba Hatchery since its organization, with the business after next Saturday. He has accepted a position with Alabama State Hatchery at Dothan and will go to that city on January 1 to assume his new duties.

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

Wishful thinking will not halt Hitler's tyranny, nor will "spare change" financing give us the money necessary to win this war. So start today investing in your country's War Bonds with ten percent or more of your earnings.

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Home Orchard Is Recommended By Elba FFA Chapter

Do you have a home orchard? Then you should be taking care of it. If you do not have a home orchard, then you should be doing your part by putting one out to help furnish the fruit needed by your family.

If you are not taking care of your home orchard you should follow the practices of the members of the Elba Chapter Future Farmers of America by doing the following:

First, you should be sure to get rid of the borers that are killing your trees just below the ground. This can be done by digging around the tree and taking an ice pick or sharp pointed knife and removing the borer from the tree. Or on young trees under 5 years old, you can buy ethylene dichloride and use it to kill the borer. On trees over 5 years old you can buy paraffin kerosene and put around the tree and cover up with dirt and leave for 30 days and then have in your orchard the trees that you already have in your orchard.

Now is also the time to prune the trees you have and spray for the San Jose scale which you will find on your trees. This spray is mixed by using one part of Oil Emulsion to